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【Fターム (参考)】4L035 BB33 BB36 BB77 EE06 EE20 (57)【要約】

【課題】 ポリトリメチレンテレフタレートを主体とする柔軟性に優れ、捲姿が良好なポリエステル繊維の製造法を提供する。

【解決手段】 ポリトリメチレンテレフタレートを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を一旦捲き取ることなく連続して延伸し、捲き取る製造方法において、最終延伸ローラ2上で熱処理を行い、捲き取られた繊維の伸度が40%以上、放縮率が0.2~1.5%となるようにして捲き取る。

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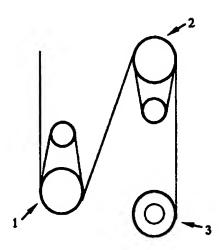
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(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] It is superior in flexibility which designates poly tri methylene terephthalate as main component, it offers production method of polyester fiber where volumen form issatisfactory.

[Means of Solution] Melt spinning it does polyester which desi gnates poly trimethylene terephthalate as main componentfrom spinneret, continuing without retracting yarm once, drawing, it does heat treatment on final drawing roll 2 in manufacturing method which itretracts, elongation of fiber which is retracted in orderfor 40 % or higher and releasing

reduction ratio to become 0.2 to 1.5 %, itretracts.



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ポリトリメチレンテレフタレートを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を一旦捲き取ることなく連続して延伸し、捲き取る製造方法において、最終延伸ローラ上で熱処理を行い、捲き取られた繊維の伸度が40%以上、放縮率が0.2~1.5%となるようにして捲き取ることを特徴とするポリエステル繊維の製造法。

【請求項2】 ポリトリメチレンテレフタレートを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を延伸することなく、高配向未延伸糸を捲き取る製造方法において、最終引取ローラ上で熱処理を行い、捲き取られた繊維の放縮率が0.2~1.5%となるようにして、2500m/分以上で捲き取ることを特徴とするポリエステル繊維の製造法。

【請求項3】 ポリトリメチレンテレフタレートを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を延伸することなく、低配向未延伸糸を捲き取る製造方法において、接取速度を2300m/分以下とし、捲き取られた繊維の放縮率が0.1~1.5%となるようにして捲き取ることを特徴とするポリエステル繊維の製造法

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ポリトリメチレン

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does the polyester which designates poly trimethylene terephthalate as main component from spinneret, continuing without retracting yarn once, drawing, it does theheat treatment on final drawing roll in manufacturing method which it retracts, the elongation of fiber which is retracted in order for 40 % or higher andreleasing reduction ratio to become 0.2 to 1.5 %, it retracts as feature.

[Claim 2] Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does the polyester which designates poly trimethylene terephthalate as main component from spinneret, it does the heat treatment on final take-up roller in manufacturing method which retracts highly oriented undrawn fiber without drawing yarn, it retracts with 2500 m/min or higher that releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted becomes 0.2 to 1.5 %, as feature.

[Claim 3] Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does the polyester which designates poly trimethylene terephthalate as main component from spinneret, it designates windup speed as 2300 m/min or less in manufacturing method which retracts the low orientation unstretched fiber without drawing yarn, in order for releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted to become 0. 1 to 1.5 % it retracts as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] As for this invention, polye

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テレフタレート(PTT)を主体とする柔軟性に優れるポリエステル繊維を、接姿よく接き取ることができるポリエステル繊維の製造法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】PTTは、溶融成形性に優れたポリエステルの一種であり、溶融紡糸法により得られる繊維は、弾性に優れ、柔軟であり、広範な用途に適用可能である。PTTは、ポリエチレンテレフタレートを主とする汎用のポリエステル繊維と同様に、溶融紡糸した糸を熱延伸することで実用的な物性の繊維とすることができる。また、延伸をしない高配向未延伸糸を仮撚加工した場合においても、実用的な繊維とすることができる。

【0003】しかしながら、PTTは、汎用品であるポリエチレンテレフタレートと同じような条件で延伸を施したり、捲き取りを行うと、優れた弾性を有しているために捲き取り中に繊維が収縮してしまい、捲取速度や延伸倍率を低くしたり、捲量を減らさなければ良好な捲姿のパッケージを得ることができず、そのため、生産性が低下し、また高強度化を図ることも困難であるという問題点があった。

【0004】延伸操業性を改善するために、特開昭52-8123号公報では、未延伸糸の配向を均一かつ高配向になるように引き取り、その糸条を延伸、熱処理する方法が提案されており、特開昭52-8124号公報では、延伸熱処理を2段以上で行う方法が提案されている。また、特開昭58-104216号公報では、引取速度を2000m/分以上として高配向の糸条を得、この高配向の未延伸糸を熱延伸する方法が提案されている。

【0005】これらの方法によれば、ある程度の延伸操業性は改善されたが、捲き取り時の問題点は解消されず、また、いずれも、紡糸工程と延伸工程を別工程で行い、低速で熱延伸した例しか示されておらず、特に、紡糸と延伸を一工程で行う高速延伸時においては、捲き取り時の問題を解消することはできなかった。|

【0006】さらに、特公平5-45683号公報では、引取速度が9000m/分以上の超高速紡糸による方法が提案されているが、この方法では単糸切れ等の発生が多く、操業的安定性に欠けると同時に、引取速度のみで糸条の物性を制御するため、物性の制御が困難であり

ster fiber which is superior in flexibility which designates poly trimethylene terephthalate (PTT) as main component, it is something regarding production method of polyester fiber which volumen form well can retract.

[0002]

[Prior Art] PTT is one kind of polyester which is superior in melt forming property, the fiber which is acquired by melt spinning method is superior in elasticity, itis a softening, is a applicable in broad application. PTT, in same way as common polyester fiber which makes polyethylene terephthalate main, can designate as fiber of practical property by fact that hot drawing itdoes yarn which melt spinning is done. In addition, when false-twisting it does highly oriented undrawn fiber which does not do the drawing in, it can make practical fiber.

[0003] But, As for PTT, With condition which is similar to pol yethylene terephthalate which is a common goods thedrawing you administer, When winding is done, because it has possessed elasticity which issuperior fiber contracts in winding, if windup speed and draw ratioare not made low and volumen quantity is not decreased, notbe able to acquire package of satisfactory volumen form, becauseof that, there was a problem that also it is difficult productivity todecrease, in addition to assure high strengthening.

[0004] In order to improve drawing operation, with Japan Une xamined Patent Publication Showa 52 - 8123 disclosure, method which inorder to become uniform and high orientation, takeup and yarn thedrawing and heat treatment does orientation of unstretched fiber is proposed, with Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 52 - 8124 disclosure, method which does drawing heat treatment with 2 stages or more isproposed. In addition, with Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 58 - 104216 disclosure, highly oriented yarn is obtained with take-up speed asthe 2000 m/min or higher, hot drawing is done method which has been proposed thishighly oriented unstretched fiber.

[0005] In these method we depend, drawing operation of certain extent was improved, but problem at time of the winding was not cancelled, in addition, in each case, did yarn-spinning step andthe stretching process with separate step, only example which hot drawing is done itwas shown with low speed, it was possible to cancel problem at the time of winding especially, in time of high speed drawing which does the yarn-spinning and drawing with single step.

[0006] Furthermore, With Japan Examined Patent Publication Hei 5-45683 disclosure, method take-up speed due to ultrahigh speed yarn-spinning of 9000 m/min or higher isproposed, but when among this method single fiber break or other occurrence is many, islacking in operation stability in order

、用途に応じた物性を有する繊維を得ることができないという問題があった。他にも、PTTを主体とした繊維の製造方法に関する提案が種々行われているが、紡糸に引き続いて延伸を行い捲き取る方法及び延伸を行わずに未延伸糸を捲き取る方法において、十分に満足できるような物性を有する繊維を、捲姿のよいパッケージに捲き取り、操業性よく安定して得ることができる製造法は未だ確立されていない。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記のような問題点を解決するものであって、PTTを主体とする柔軟性に優れたポリエステル繊維を、紡糸に引き続いて延伸を行い捲き取る方法及び延伸を行わずに未延伸糸を捲き取る方法において、十分に満足できるような物性を有する繊維を、操業性よく安定して良好な捲姿に捲き取ることができるポリエステル繊維の製造法を提供することを技術的な課題とするものである。

[8000]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは上記課題を解決するために検討した結果、本発明に到達した。すなわち、本発明は、次の(1)~(3)を要旨とするものである。

- (1) PTTを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を一旦捲き取ることなく連続して延伸し、捲き取る製造方法において、最終延伸ローラ上で熱処理を行い、捲き取られた繊維の伸度が40%以上、放縮率が0.2~1.5%となるようにして捲き取ることを特徴とするポリエステル繊維の製造法。|
- (2) PTTを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を延伸することなく、高配向未延伸糸を捲き取る製造方法において、最終引取ローラ上で熱処理を行い、捲き取られた繊維の放縮率が0.2~1.5%となるようにして、2500m/分以上で捲き取ることを特徴とするポリエステル繊維の製造法。
- (3) PTTを主体とするポリエステルを紡糸口金より 溶融紡出し、糸条を延伸することなく、低配向未延伸糸

simultaneously, to control theproperty of yarn with only for take-up speed, control of property wasdifficult, there was a problem that cannot acquire fiber whichpossesses property which responds to application. To in addition to, Proposition regarding manufacturing method of fiber which designates the PTT as main component is done various but, Continuing to yarn-spinning, it does drawing and without doing method or drawing which are retracted, regarding to method which retracts unstretched fiber, winding and operation stabilizing fiberwhich possesses kind of property which it can be satisfied with the fully, well in package where volumen form is good, the production method which it can acquire is not established yet.

[0007]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] As for this invention, As description above being something which solves problem, being, Is superior in flexibility which designates PTT as main component thepolyester fiber which, Continuing to yarn-spinning, it does drawing and without doing method or drawing which are retracted, regarding to method whichretracts unstretched fiber, operation stabilizing fiber which possesses the kind of property which it can be satisfied with fully, well, it is something which designates that it offers production method of polyester fiberwhich can retract in satisfactory volumen form as technological problem.

[8000]

[Means to Solve the Problems] As for these inventors as for result which was examined in order to solve above-mentioned problem, it arrived in this invention. namely, this invention is something which designates next (1) to (3) as the gist.

- (1) Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does the polyester which designates PTT as main component from spinneret, continuing without retracting yarn once, drawing, it does theheat treatment on final drawing roll in manufacturing method which it retracts, the elongation of fiber which is retracted in order for 40 % or higher andreleasing reduction ratio to become 0.2 to 1.5 %, it retracts as feature.
- (2) Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does thepolyester which designates PTT as main component from spinneret, it does the heat treatment on final take-up roller in manufacturing method which retracts highly oriented undrawn fiber withoutdrawing yarn, it retracts with 2500 m/min or higher that releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted becomes 0.2 to 1.5 %, as feature.
- (3) Production method of polyester fiber which designates that melt spinning it does the polyester which designates PTT as

を掲き取る製造方法において、掲取速度を2300m/ 分以下とし、捲き取られた繊維の放縮率が0.1~1. 5%となるようにして掲き取ることを特徴とするポリエ ステル繊維の製造法。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を図面を用いて詳細に説明する。本発明は、PTTを主体とするポリエステルを、紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を一旦捲き取ることなく連続して延伸し、捲き取る製造方法(延伸法)、紡糸口金より溶融紡出し、糸条を延伸することなく高配向未延伸糸を捲き取る製造方法(高速未延伸法)及び糸条を延伸することなく低配向未延伸糸を捲き取る製造方法(低速未延伸法)において、捲き取られた繊維の放縮率を特定の範囲のものにすることによって、良好な捲姿のパッケージに巻き取ることができるものである。

【0010】図1は延伸法、図2は高速未延伸法、図3は低速未延伸法の一実施態様を示す概略工程図である。図1に示すように、本発明の延伸法では、溶融紡糸し、冷却固化した糸条を引取ローラ1で引き取り、引取ローラ1と最終延伸ローラ2間で延伸し、最終延伸ローラ2上で熱処理を行った後、捲取機3で捲き取る。

【0011】最終延伸ローラ2上で糸条を熱処理するには、最終延伸ローラ2の温度を100~200℃とすることが好ましい。この熱処理によって、得られる繊維の強度を高くし、放縮率を下げることができる。したがって、最終延伸ローラ2の温度が100未満であると、上記の効果を奏することが困難となり、200℃を超えるとローラ上で糸条の糸揺れや融着等が生じ、糸切れが多発しやすくなる。

【0012】また、引取ローラ1と最終延伸ローラ2間には、他にも引取ローラ又は延伸ローラを設けてもよい

【0013】さらに、延伸法においては、捲き取られた 繊維の伸度が40%以上となるようにして捲き取る。汎 用のポリエチレンテレフタレートの場合、延伸法で得ら れる繊維の伸度は30~60%であるが、本発明のPT T繊維の延伸法においては、伸度が40%未満であると 、放縮率を下げることができず、良好な捲姿のパッケー ジに捲き取ることができなくなる。 main component from spinneret, itdesignates windup speed as 2300 m/min or less in manufacturing method which retracts the low orientation unstretched fiber without drawing yarn, in order for releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted to become 0.1 to 1.5 % itretracts as feature.

[0009]

[Embodiment of Invention] Below, this invention is explained in detail making use of drawing. As for this invention,
Designates PTT as main component polyester which, From spinneret melt spinning to do, Continuing without retracting yarn once, drawing, it retracts manufacturing method (drawing method), It is something which can retract in package of satisfactoryvolumen form by designating releasing reduction ratio of fiberwhich is retracted as those of specific range in manufacturing method (low speed undrawn method) which retracts low orientation unstretched fiber without manufacturing method (high speed undrawn method) which retracts highly oriented undrawn fiberwithout melt spinning it does from spinneret, drawing yarn or drawingthe yarn,

[0010] As for Figure 1 as for drawing method and Figure 2 high speed undrawn method, as forthe Figure 3 it is a outline process diagram which shows embodiment of low speed undrawn method. As shown in Figure 1, with drawing method of this invention, melt spinning it does, with take-up roller 1 it draws yarn which cooling and solidification is done between thetakeup, take-up roller 1 and final drawing roll 2, after doing thermal processing on final drawing roll 2, itretracts with winder 3.

[0011] Thermal processing to do yarn on final drawing roll 2, it is desirable to designate the temperature of final drawing roll 2 as 100 to 200 °C. With this thermal processing, it makes intensity of fiber which isacquired high, it is possible to reduce releasing reduction ratio. Therefore, when temperature of final drawing roll 2 is under 100, it becomes difficult to possess abovementioned effect, when it exceeds the 200 °C, yarn vibration and melt adhesion etc of yarn occur on roll, the yarn break becomes easy to occur frequently.

[0012] In addition, it is possible to in addition to to provide tak e-up roller orthe drawing roll between take-up roller 1 and final drawing roll 2.

[0013] Furthermore, in order for elongation of fiber which isre tracted to become 40 % or higher it retracts regarding drawing method. In case of common polyethylene terephthalate, as for elongation of fiber which is acquired with drawing method it is a 30 to 60 % when elongation is under 40 %, but regarding drawing method of PTT fiber of this invention, it is not possible to reduce releasing reduction ratio, it becomes impossible to retract in the package of satisfactory volumen form.

【0014】伸度の上限は特に限定されるものではないが、繊維をそのまま製繊織して布帛とする場合は、伸度が60%以下であることが好ましい。また、得られた繊維の伸度が高い場合は、後加工で延伸を施せばよい。

【0015】また、延伸法においては、延伸倍率を1.1~1.5とすることが好ましい。延伸倍率が1.1未満であると、延伸の効果に乏しく、延伸倍率が1.5を超えると、放縮率を低くすることが困難になりやすい。 捲取速度は特に限定されるものではないが、2500~4500m/分とすることが好ましい。

【0016】次に、図2に示すように、本発明の高速未延伸法では、溶融紡糸し、冷却固化した糸条を第1引取ローラ11で引き取り、最終引取ローラ12を経て、延伸することなく、速度2500m/分以上で捲取機3で未延伸糸を捲き取る。

【0017】高速未延伸法では、最終引取ローラ12上で糸条に熱処理を施すことが必要である。最終引取ローラ12上で糸条を熱処理するには、最終引取ローラ12の温度を60~170℃とすることが好ましい。この熱処理によって放縮率を下げることができる。したがって、最終延伸ローラ12の温度が60℃未満であると、上記の効果を奏することが困難となり、170℃を超えるとローラ上で糸条の揺れや融着等が生じ、糸切れが多発しやすくなる。

【0018】 捲取速度の上限は特に限定されるものではないが、5000m/分程度とすることが好ましい。

【0019】図3に示すように、低速未延伸法では、溶融紡糸し、冷却固化した糸条を第1引取ローラ21で引き取り、最終引取ローラ22を経て、延伸することなく、捲取機3で未延伸糸を捲き取る。なお、低速未延伸法では最終引取ローラ22上で糸条に熱処理を施さない。

【0021】そして、良好な捲姿のパッケージを得るために、本発明の延伸法と高速未延伸法においては、捲き

[0014] Upper limit of elongation is not something which especially is limited. knitting and weaving doing fiber that way, when it makes cloth, it is desirable for elongation to be 60 % or lower. In addition, when elongation of fiber which is acquired is high, with postprocessing drawing should have been administered.

[0015] In addition, it is desirable to designate draw ratio as 1.1 t o 1.5, regarding drawing method. When draw ratio is under 1.1, it is lacking in effect of the drawing, when draw ratio exceeds 1. 5, it is easy to become difficult to make releasing reduction ratio low. windup speed is not something which especially is limited. It is desirable to make 2500 to 4500 m/min.

[0016] As next, shown in Figure 2, with high speed undrawn me thod of this invention, melt spinningit does, with rate 2500 m/min or higher it retracts unstretched fiber with winder 3 withoutpassing by takeup and final take-up roller 12 with 1st take-up roller 11, drawingthe yarn which cooling and solidification is done.

[0017] With high speed undrawn method, it is necessary to adm inister thermal processing to theyarn on final take-up roller 12. thermal processing to do yarn on final take-up roller 12, it is desirable to designate the temperature of final take-up roller 12 as 60 to 170 °C. It is possible to reduce releasing reduction ratio, with this thermal processing. Therefore, when temperature of final drawing roll 12 is under 60 °C, it becomes difficult to possess above-mentioned effect, when it exceeds the 170 °C, shaking and melt adhesion etc of yarn occur on roll, the yarn break becomes easy to occur frequently.

[0018] Upper limit of windup speed is not something which especially is limited. It is desirable to make 5000 m/min extent.

[0019] As shown in Figure 3, with low speed undrawn method, melt spinning it does, itretracts unstretched fiber with winder 3 without passing by takeup and the final take-up roller 22 with 1st take-up roller 21, drawing yarn which cooling and solidification isdone. Furthermore, with low speed undrawn method heat treatment is not administered to yarn on final take-up roller 22.

[0020] With low speed undrawn method, it is necessary, to desig nate windup speed as the 2300 m/min or less, it is possible to reduce releasing reduction ratio, with this. windup speed furthermore is preferably 2000 m/min or less. When windup speed exceeds 2300 m/min, it not to be possible fact that releasing reduction ratio is reduced, it cannot acquire package of the satisfactory volumen form and becomes.

[0021] Releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted in or der to become 0.2 to 1.5 % and preferably 0.2 to 0.8 %, and, in 取った繊維の放縮率を0.2~1.5%、好ましくは0.2~0.8%となるようにして捲き取る必要があり、低速未延伸法においては、捲き取った繊維の放縮率を0.1~1.5%、好ましくは0.1~0.8%となるようにして捲き取る必要がある。

【0022】PTTは、汎用品であるポリエチレンテレフタレートと同じような条件を適用して延伸法、未延伸法を行うと、繊維の放縮率が大きいために、捲取中あるいは捲き取り後に捲き形態が変化して良好な捲姿のパッケージを得ることができない。|

【0023】そこで、本発明においては、上述したように、各方法において熱処理条件や捲取速度、延伸倍率や伸度、弛緩率等を調整することによって、延伸法と高速未延伸法においては捲き取った繊維の放縮率を0.2~1.5%、低速未延伸法においては放縮率を0.1~1.5%とすることにより、良好な捲姿のパッケージを得ることが可能となる。放縮率が0.2%あるいは0.1%より小さいと捲き崩れの発生やリラックスオーバーの原因となり、一方、1.5%を超えると、耳高やチーズ端面のふくらみが発生し、捲姿の悪いものとなったり、捲取困難となる。

【〇〇24】本発明における放縮率とは、次のように測定を行い、算出するものである。捲き取り終了後から5分以内に表層部の繊維(約1300mm)を取り出し、取り出した繊維の上部を固定し、下部に〇. 〇3g/dの荷重を掛けて固定部から糸長1000mm(L1)の所に印を付け、荷重を掛けた状態で24時間放置後、固定部から印部までの糸長(L2)を測定し、次式にて求める。

放縮率 (%) = (L1-L2) /L1×100

【0025】本発明で使用するポリエステルは、PTTを主体とするものであるが、ポリエステル本来の性質を損なわない程度において、第3成分が混合あるいは共重合されたもの、あるいは艶消剤、着色剤、安定剤、制電剤等を含んでいるものでもよい。

【0026】また、重合度は、繊維形成性を損なわない範囲であれば特に限定されるものではないが、本発明は、特に、衣料用のマルチフィラメントの製造に適した方法であり、相対粘度(フェノールと四塩化エタンとの当量量混合物を溶媒とし、濃度0.5g/d1、温度25℃で測定した)が1.40~1.70程度のものが好ましい。

order to obtain package of the satisfactory volumen form, regarding drawing method and high speed undrawn method of the this invention, it is necessary to retract releasing reduction ratio of fiber which is retracted in order to become the 0.1 to 1.5 % and preferably 0.1 to 0.8 %, regarding low speed undrawn method, it is necessary to retract.

[0022] PTT, applying condition which is similar to polyethylen e terephthalate which is a common goods when drawing method, it does undrawn method, because releasing reduction ratio of fiber is large, winds in winding taking and shape can change and cannot acquire the package of satisfactory volumen form.

[0023] Then, Regarding to this invention, above-mentioned way, regarding toeach method, by adjusting heat treatment condition and windup speed, draw ratio and theelongation and relaxation ratio etc, regarding drawing method and high speed undrawn method itbecomes possible to obtain package of satisfactory volumen form, by designating releasing reduction ratio as 0.1 to 1.5 % releasing reduction ratio of fiber which it retracts 0.2 to 1.5 %, regarding low speed undrawn method. When releasing reduction ratio is smaller than 0.2 % or 0.1 %, when it winds and becomes cause of occurrence and relax over ofdeterioration, on one hand, exceeds 1.5 %, ear high and thebulkiness of cheese endface occurs, becomes something where volumenform is bad, becomes winding taking difficult.

[0024] It is something which releasing reduction ratio in this in vention, thefollowing way measures, calculates. From after winding ending it removes fiber (Approximately 1300 mm) of surface layer withinthe 5 min, it locks upper part of fiber which is removed, applies the load of 0.03 g/d on bottom and acquires sign from fixture to place of fiber length 1000 mm (L1), with state which applied loadafter 2 4 hours leaving, it measures fiber length (L2) to sign section from the fixture, seeks with next formula.

Releasing reduction ratio (%) = $(L1 - L2)/L1 \times 100$

[0025] Polyester which is used with this invention is something which designates the PTT as main component, but those where third component is mixed or iscopolymerized in extent which does not impair polyester original property. Or it is possible to be something which includes whitener, dye, the stabilizer and antistatic agent etc.

[0026] In addition, degree of polymerization if it is a range which does not impair the fiber forming ability, is not something which especially is limited. this invention especially, is method which is suited for production of multifilament of clothing, relative viscosity (It designated this weight blend of phenol and tetrachloroethane as solvent, measured with concentration 0.5 g/dl and temperature 25 °C.) those of 1.40 to 1.70 extent

【0027】本発明の方法においては、種々の物性の糸条を得ることが可能である。特に延伸法によれば、強度が2.0~4.0g/d、伸度が40%以上、初期ヤング率が20~30g/d程度の優れた物性のポリエステル繊維を製造することが可能であり、得られたポリエステル繊維は、低ヤング率であるため、布帛にすると、柔軟性に富んだものとなる。

[0028]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例により具体的に説明する。なお、本発明における特性値の測定及び評価は次のとおりである。

(a) 強伸度

島津製作所製オートグラフS-100を用い、JIS L 10 13に準じて測定した。

(b) 放縮率

前配の方法で測定した。

(c) 捲姿

得られた5kg捲のパッケージの捲姿を目視にて次の3段階で評価した。

〇・・捲姿が良好

△・・やや捲崩れが生じている|

×・・捲崩れが生じ、捲き取り困難

【0029】 実施例 1

相対粘度が1.60のPTTチップを用い、常用の溶融 紡糸装置に紡糸口金を装着し、温度270℃で溶融紡糸 を行った。紡出した糸条を冷却した後、油剤を付与し、 図1に示すような工程に従い、延伸法で延伸糸を得た。 このとき、速度2842m/分で温度70℃の引取ロー ラ1に5回掛けて引き取り、続いて速度3410m/分 で温度180℃の最終延伸ローラ2に7回掛けて延伸し 、速度3300m/分で捲取機3に捲き取り、75デニール/24フィラメントの丸断面形状の繊維を得た。

【0030】 実施例2、3、比較例1、2

引取ローラ1の速度、最終延伸ローラ2の速度、捲取速 度を表1に示すように変更した以外は、実施例1と同様

isdesirable.

[0027] Regarding to method of this invention, it is possible to o btain theyarn of various property. Especially, according to drawing method, strength 2.0 to 4.0 g/d and elongation producing polyester fiber of property where 40 % or higher and initial stage Young's modulus are superior 20 to 30 g/d extent is possible, polyester fiber which is acquired, because it is a low Young's modulus, when it makes cloth, becomes something which is rich to flexibility.

[0028]

[Working Example(s)] Below, this invention is explained concretely with Working Example. Furthermore, measurement and testing of characteristic value in this invention is as follows.

(A) Tenacity

It measured making use of Shimadzu Corporation (DB 69-055-8 747) make autograph S - 100, according to the JIS L 1013.

(B) Releasing reduction ratio

It measured with aforementioned method.

(C) Volumen form

Volumen form of package of 5 kg volume which it acquires with visual was appraised with following 3 stages.

.circ. * * volumen form is satisfactory

- * * volumen deterioration occurring a little, it is
- X * * volumen deterioration to occur, winding difficulty

[0029] Working Example 1

Relative viscosity spinneret was mounted in usual melt spinning equipment making use of the PTT chip of 1.60, melt spinning was done with temperature 270 °C. After cooling yarn which spinning is done, finish was granted, drawn fiber was acquired with drawing method in accordance with thekind of step which is shown in Figure 1. This time, with speed 2842 m/min 5 time applying in take-up roller 1 of the temperature 70 °C, takeup, continuously with speed 3410 m/min 7 time applying in final drawing roll 2 of temperature 180 °C, drawing, with speed 3300 m/min it acquired the fiber of round cross section shape of winding and 75 denier /24 filament in winder 3.

[0030] Working Example 2, 3 and Comparative Example 1, 2

As rate of take-up roller 1, rate of final drawing roll 2, shown windup speed in the Table 1, other than modifying, it did in same

に行った。

【0031】実施例1~3、比較例1~2で得られた繊維の強度、伸度、放縮率、捲姿の評価結果を表1に示す

[0032]

【表1】

way as Working Example 1.

[0031] Strength of fiber which is acquired with Working Example 1 to 3 and Comparative Example 1 to 2, the elongation and releasing reduction ratio, evaluation result of volumen form is shown in Table 1.

[0032]

[Table 1]

		第1引取 四月速度 四/分	最終延伸 ローラ 速度 ロ/分	推取速度 ■/分	延伸倍率	最終延伸 □-ラ 温度 ℃	強度 g/d	磁維物 伸度 %	性 放縮率 %	抢姿
	1	2842	3410	3300	1. 2	180	3.2	65	0.5	0
実施例	2	3681	4050	4000	1. 1	180	3.3	52	0.4	0
199	3	2369	3080	3000	1.3	180	3.1	73	0.4	0
比	1	3093	4950	4500	1.6	180	3.7	36	2.2	×
比較例	2	1925	3850	3500	20	180	3.8	35	1.2	×

【0033】 実施例4

相対粘度が1.60のPTTチップを用い、常用の溶融 紡糸装置に紡糸口金を装着し、温度270℃で溶融紡糸 を行った。紡出した糸条を冷却した後、油剤を付与し、 図2に示すような工程に従い、高速未延伸法で未延伸糸 を得た。このとき、速度2900m/分の引取ローラ1 1(室温)で引き取り、続いて速度3010m/分で温 度70℃の最終引取ローラ12に7回掛けて引き取り、 速度3000m/分で捲取機3に捲き取り、75デニー ル/24フィラメントの丸断面形状の繊維を得た。

【0034】比較例3、4

引取ローラ11の速度、最終引取ローラ12の速度と温度、捲取速度を表2に示すように変更した以外は、実施例4と同様に行った。

【0035】実施例4、比較例3~4で得られた繊維の 強度、伸度、放縮率、捲姿の評価結果を表2に示す。

[0036]

[0033] Working Example 4

Relative viscosity spinneret was mounted in usual melt spinning equipment making use of the PTT chip of 1.60, melt spinning was done with temperature 270 °C. After cooling yarn which spinning is done, finish was granted, unstretched fiber was acquired with high speed undrawn method in accordance with the kind of step which is shown in Figure 2. This time, with take-up roller 11(room temperature) of speed 2900 m/min take-up, continuously with the speed 3010 m/min 7 time applying in final take-up roller 12 of temperature 70 °C, with the take-up and speed 3000 m/min it acquired fiber of round cross section shape of winding and 75 denier /24 filament in winder 3.

[0034] Comparative Example 3, 4

As rate of take-up roller 11, shown rate and temperature and windup speedof final take-up roller 12 in Table 2, other than modifying, it did in sameway as Working Example 4.

[0035] Strength of fiber which is acquired with Working Examp le 4 and Comparative Example 3 to 4,the elongation and releasing reduction ratio, evaluation result of volumen form is shown in Table 2.

[0036]

|例| 4 |3000|3020|3000

		第1引取 四方 速度 四/分	最終]取 0-j 速度 n/分	推取速度 ■/分	最終取 叶温度 C	建建 g/d	伸度 米	性 放榨率 %	掩姿
郏	694	3000	3010	3000	7 0	2.8	95	0.4	0
比較	3	4060	4070	4000	室温	2.8	66	2.0	×
I EX I									

2.5 | 110 | 1.7

【0037】 実施例5

相対粘度が1.60のPTTチップを用い、常用の溶融 紡糸装置に紡糸口金を装着し、温度270℃で溶融紡糸 を行った。紡出した糸条を冷却した後、油剤を付与し、 図3に示すような工程に従い、低速未延伸法で未延伸糸 を得た。このとき、速度601m/分の引取ローラ21 (室温)で引き取り、続いて速度609m/分で最終引 取ローラ22(室温)に0.5回掛けて引き取り、速度 600m/分で捲取機3に捲き取り、230デニール/ 24フィラメントの丸断面形状の繊維を得た。

[0038] 実施例6~11、比較例5

引取ローラ21の速度、最終引取ローラ22の速度、捲取速度を表3に示すように種々変更した以外は、実施例5と同様に行った。|

【0039】実施例5~11、比較例5で得られた繊維の強度、伸度、放縮率、捲姿の評価結果を表3に示す。

[0040]

【表3】

D-7 3		第1引取 叶 速度 叫分	最終引取 D-5 速度 D/分	推取速度 m/分	強度 伸度 8/4 %		放縮率	枪姿
	5	601	609	600	1.4	389	0.1	0
実	6	801	812	800	1.4	372	0.1	0
央	7	1102	1117	1100	1.4	345	0.3	0
施	8	1202	1218	1200	1.4	332	0.4	0
例	9	1403	1 4 2 1	1400	1.4	312	0.6	0
ויט	10	2004	2030	2000	1.9	178	0.8	0
	11	2305	2335	2300	2.0	159	1.3	Δ
比	郊 5	2510	2543	2500	2.1	132	1.8	×

[0037] Working Example 5

Relative viscosity spinneret was mounted in usual melt spinning equipment making use of the PTT chip of 1.60, melt spinning was done with temperature 270 °C. After cooling yarn which spinning is done, finish wasgranted, unstretched fiber was acquired with low speed undrawn method in accordance with the kind of step which is shown in Figure 3. This time, with take-up roller 21(room temperature) of speed 601 m/min take-up, continuously with the speed 609 m/min 0.5 time applying in final take-up roller 22(room temperature), with take-up and the speed 600 m/min it acquired fiber of round cross section shape of winding and 230 denier /24 filament in the winder 3.

[0038] Working Example 6 to 11 and Comparative Example 5

As rate of take-up roller 21, rate of final take-up roller 22, sh own windup speed in the Table 3, various other than modifying, it did in same way as the Working Example 5.

[0039] Strength of fiber which is acquired with Working Example 5 to 11 and Comparative Example 5, the elongation and releasing reduction ratio, evaluation result of volumen form is shown in Table 3.

[0040]

[Table 3]

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

【0041】表1~3から明らかなように、実施例1~1では、繊維の放縮率が本発明の範囲内になるようにそれぞれの条件を適正化して行ったので、良好な捲姿のパッケージに捲き取ることができた。一方、比較例1~2では伸度が低すぎ、繊維の放縮率が大きすぎたため、比較例3~4では最終引取ローラ上で熱処理を施さなかったため、繊維の放縮率が大きすぎ、得られたパッケージは耳高が生じ、捲姿の悪いものであった。比較例5では、捲取速度が高すぎたため、繊維の放縮率が大きすぎ、得られたパッケージは捲崩れが生じ、捲き取り困難であった。

[0042]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、PTTを主体とする柔軟性に優れたポリエステル繊維を、紡糸に引き続いて延伸を行い捲き取る方法及び延伸を行わずに未延伸糸を捲き取る方法において、十分に満足できるような物性を有する繊維を、操業性よく安定して良好な捲姿に捲き取ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】請求項1の発明の一実施態様を示す概略工程図である。
- 【図2】請求項2の発明の一実施態様を示す概略工程図である。
- 【図3】請求項3の発明の一実施態様を示す概略工程図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 引取ローラ
- 2 最終延伸ローラ|
- 3 捲取機
- 11 引取ローラ
- 12 最終引取ローラ
- 22 最終引取ローラ

[0041] As been clear from Table 1 to 3, because with Working Example 1 to 11, in order forreleasing reduction ratio of fiber to be inside range of thethis invention, optimizing doing respective condition, it did, it was possibleto retract in package of satisfactory volumen form. On one hand, with Comparative Example 1 to 2 elongation to be too low, because releasing reduction ratio of fiber be too large, because with Comparative Example 3 to 4 theheat treatment is not administered on final take-up roller, releasing reduction ratio ofthe fiber is too large, package which is acquired occursear high, it was something where volumen form is bad. With Comparative Example 5, because windup speed is too high, releasing reduction ratio of fiber was be too large, package which isacquired occurred volumen deterioration, winding difficult.

[0042]

[Effects of the Invention] According to this invention, polyest er fiber which is superior in flexibility whichdesignates PTT as main component, continuing to yarn-spinning, it does the drawing and regarding to method which retracts unstretched fiber withoutdoing method and drawing which it retracts, operation stabilizing the fiber which possesses kind of property which it can be satisfied with fully, well, it is possible to retract in satisfactory volumen form.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] It is a outline process diagram which shows embodime nt of invention of Claim 1.

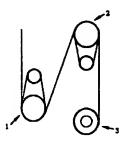
[Figure 2] It is a outline process diagram which shows embodime nt of invention of Claim 2.

[Figure 3] It is a outline process diagram which shows embodime nt of invention of Claim 3.

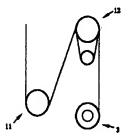
[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

- 1 take-up roller
- 2 final drawing roll
- 3 winder
- 11 take-up roller
- 12 final take-up roller
- 22 final take-up roller

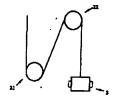
【図1】



[図2]



[図3]



[Figure 1]

[Figure 2]

[Figure 3]